with the total height of the sample calculated.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52634, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66268, Dec. 20, 1991; Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67507, Dec. 29, 1994 Amdt. 173–255, 61 FR 50625, Sept. 26, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By Amdt. 173–255, 61 FR 50625, Sept. 26, 1996, in §173.121, in the second sentence of paragraph (a), the wording ''or indicates that the packing group is to be determined on the basis of the grouping criteria for Class 3,'' was removed, effective Jan. 1, 1997.

§173.124 Class 4, Divisions 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3—Definitions.

(a) *Division 4.1 (Flammable Solid).* For the purposes of this subchapter, *flammable solid* (Division 4.1) means any of the following three types of materials:

(1) Wetted explosives that—

(i) When dry are Explosives of Class 1 other than those of compatibility group A, which are wetted with sufficient water, alcohol, or plasticizer to suppress explosive properties; and

(ii) Are specifically authorized by name either in the §172.101 Table or have been assigned a shipping name and hazard class by the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety under the provisions of—

(A) An exemption issued under subchapter A of this chapter; or

(B) An approval issued under §173.56(i) of this part.

(2)(i) Self-reactive materials are materials that are thermally unstable and that can undergo a strongly exothermic decomposition even without participation of oxygen (air). A material is excluded from this definition if any of the following applies:

(A) The material meets the definition of an explosive as prescribed in subpart C of this part, in which case it must be classed as an explosive;

(B) The material is forbidden from being offered for transportation according to §172.101 of this subchapter or §173.21;

(C) The material meets the definition of an oxidizer or organic peroxide as prescribed in subpart D of this part, in which case it must be so classed;

(D) The material meets one of the following conditions:

(*1*) Its heat of decomposition is less than 300 J/g; or

(*2*) Its self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT) is greater than 75°C (167°F); or

(E) The Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety has determined that the material does not present a hazard which is associated with a Division 4.1 material.

(ii) *Generic types.* Division 4.1 self-reactive materials are assigned to a generic system consisting of seven types. A self-reactive substance identified by technical name in the Self-Reactive Materials Table in §173.224 is assigned to a generic type in accordance with that Table. Self-reactive materials not identified in the Self-Reactive Materials Table in §173.224 are assigned to generic types under the procedures of paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section.

(A) *Type A.* Self-reactive material type A is a self-reactive material which, as packaged for transportation, can detonate or deflagrate rapidly. Transportation of type A self-reactive material is forbidden.

(B) *Type B.* Self-reactive material type B is a self-reactive material which, as packaged for transportation, neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly, but is liable to undergo a thermal explosion in a package.

(C) *Type C.* Self-reactive material type C is a self-reactive material which, as packaged for transportation, neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly and cannot undergo a thermal explosion.

(D) *Type D.* Self-reactive material type D is a self-reactive material which—

(*1*) Detonates partially, does not deflagrate rapidly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement;

(*2*) Does not detonate at all, deflagrates slowly and shows no violent effect when heated under confinement; or

(*3*) Does not detonate or deflagrate at all and shows a medium effect when heated under confinement.

(E) *Type E.* Self-reactive material type E is a self-reactive material which, in laboratory testing, neither detonates nor deflagrates at all and shows only a low or no effect when heated under confinement.

(F) *Type F.* Self-reactive material type F is a self-reactive material

which, in laboratory testing, neither detonates in the cavitated state nor deflagrates at all and shows only a low or no effect when heated under confinement as well as low or no explosive power.

(G) *Type G.* Self-reactive material type G is a self-reactive material which, in laboratory testing, does not detonate in the cavitated state, will not deflagrate at all, shows no effect when heated under confinement, nor shows any explosive power. A type G self-reactive material is not subject to the requirements of this subchapter for self-reactive material of Division 4.1 provided that it is thermally stable (self-accelerating decomposition temperature is 50 °C (122 °F) or higher for a 50 kg (110 pounds) package). A self-reactive material meeting all characteristics of type G except thermal stability is classed as a type F self-reactive, temperature control material.

(iii) *Procedures for assigning a self-reactive material to a generic type.* A self-reactive material must be assigned to a generic type based on—

(A) Its physical state (i.e. liquid or solid), in accordance with the definition of liquid and solid in §171.8 of this subchapter;

(B) A determination as to its control temperature and emergency temperature, if any, under the provisions of §173.21(f);

(C) Performance of the self-reactive material under the test procedures specified in the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Tests and Criteria and the provisions of paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section; and

(D) Except for a self-reactive material which is identified by technical name in the Self-Reactive Materials Table in §173.224(b) or a self-reactive material which may be shipped as a sample under the provisions of §173.224, the self-reactive material is approved in writing by the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety. The person requesting approval shall submit to the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety the tentative shipping description and generic type and—

(*1*) All relevant data concerning physical state, temperature controls, and tests results; or

(*2*) An approval issued for the self-reactive material by the competent authority of a foreign government.

(iv) *Tests.* The generic type for a self-reactive material must be determined using the testing protocol from Figure 14.2 (Flow Chart for Assigning Self-Reactive Substances to Division 4.1) from the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Tests and Criteria.

(3) Readily combustible solids are materials that—

(i) Are solids which may cause a fire through friction, such as matches;

(ii) Show a burning rate faster than 2.2 mm (0.087 inches) per second when tested in accordance with paragraph 2.c.(2) of appendix E to this part; or

(iii) Any metal powders that can be ignited and react over the whole length of a sample in 10 minutes or less, when tested in accordance with paragraph 2.c.(2) of appendix E to this part.

(b) *Division 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Material).* For the purposes of this subchapter, *spontaneously combustible material* (Division 4.2) means—

(1) A pyrophoric material. A pyrophoric material is a liquid or solid that, even in small quantities and without an external ignition source, can ignite within five (5) minutes after coming in contact with air when tested according to paragraph 3.a.(1) or 3.a.(2), as appropriate, of appendix E to this part.

(2) A self-heating material. A self-heating material is a material that, when in contact with air and without an energy supply, is liable to self-heat. A material of this type which exhibits spontaneous ignition or if the temperature of the sample exceeds 200 °C (392 °F) during the 24-hour test period when tested in accordance with paragraph 3.b.(1) of appendix E to this part, is classed as a Division 4.2 material.

(c) *Division 4.3 (Dangerous when wet material).* For the purposes of this chapter, *dangerous when wet material* (Division 4.3) means a material that, by contact with water, is liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off

flammable or toxic gas at a rate greater than 1 liter per kilogram of the material, per hour, when tested in accordance with paragraph 4 of appendix E to this part.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52634, Dec. 21, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 66268, Dec. 20, 1991; 57 FR 45461, Oct. 1, 1992; Amdt. 173–233, 58 FR 33305, June 16, 1993; Amdt. 173–234, 58 FR 51532, Oct. 1, 1993; Amdt. 173–241, 59 FR 67507, Dec. 29, 1994]

§173.125 Class 4—Assignment of packing group.

(a) The packing group of a Class 4 material is assigned in Column (5) of the §172.101 Table. When the §172.101 Table provides more than one packing group for a hazardous material, the packing group shall be determined on the basis of test results following test methods given in appendix E of this part and by applying the appropriate criteria given in this section.

(b) Packing group criteria for readily combustible materials of Division 4.1 is as follows:

(1) For materials other than metal powders, a material is assigned to—

(i) Packing Group II, if the burning rate is greater than 2.2 mm/s and the flame passes the wetted zone; or

(ii) Packing Group III, if the burning rate is greater than 2.2 mm/s and the wetted zone stops the flame.

(2) For metal powders, a material is assigned to—

(i) Packing Group II, if the zone of reaction spreads over the whole length of the sample in 5 minutes or less; or

(ii) Packing Group III, if the zone of reaction spreads over the whole length of the sample in more than 5 but not more than 10 minutes.

(3) Solids which may cause a fire through friction are assigned to packing groups by analogy with existing entries in the §172.101 Table.

(c) Packing group criteria for Division 4.2 materials is as follows:

(1) Pyrophoric liquids and solids of Division 4.2 are assigned to Packing Group I.

(2) A self-heating material is assigned to—

(i) Packing Group II, if the material gives a positive test result when tested with the 2.5-cm cube size sample; or

(ii) Packing Group III, if the material gives a positive test result when tested with the 10-cm cube size sample but a negative test result with the 2.5-cm cube size sample.

(d) A Division 4.3 dangerous when wet material is assigned to—

(1) Packing Group I, if spontaneous ignition occurs, or demonstrates a tendency of spontaneous ignition, or the rate of evolution of flammable gases is equal or greater than 10 liters per kilogram of material over any one minute; or

(2) Packing Group II, if the rate of evolution of flammable gases is equal to or greater than 20 liters per kilogram of material per hour, and which does not meet the criteria for Packing Group I; or

(3) Packing Group III, if the rate of evolution of flammable gases is greater than 1 liter per kilogram of material per hour, and which does not meet the criteria for Packing Group I or II.

[Amdt. 173–224, 55 FR 52634 Dec. 21, 1990, as amended by Amdt. 173–255, 61 FR 50625, Sept. 26, 1996]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By Amdt. 173–255, 61 FR 50625, Sept. 26, 1996, in §173.125, paragraph (a) was revised, effective Jan. 1, 1997. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

§173.125 Class 4—Assignment of packing group.

(a) The packing group of a Class 4 material is as assigned in Column 5 of the 172.101 Table. When the 172.101 Table indicates that the packing group of a hazardous material is to be determined on the basis of test results following test methods given in appendix E of this part, the packing group shall be determined by applying the appropriate criteria given in this section.

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§173.127 Class 5, Division 5.1—Definition and assignment of packing groups.

(a) *Definition.* For the purpose of this subchapter, *oxidizer* (Division 5.1) means a material that may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or enhance the combustion of other materials. A solid material is classed as a Division 5.1 material if, when tested in accordance with appendix F to this part, in either concentration tested, the mean